ANALYTICAL DOCUMENT

ONLINE PEER-LEARNING VISIT HOSTED BY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND

REDISCOVERING THE ANTONINE WALL IN CENTRAL SCOTLAND

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Focus of "Rediscovering Antonine Wall's" online peer-learning visit

The focus of the online peer-learning visit hosted by the Historic Environment Scotland project was to present how cultural activities around the Antonine Wall support the regeneration of disadvantaged communities. The Antonine Wall, a World Heritage Site, is part of the 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' together with the German limes and the Hadrian Wall.

The main themes presented and discussed during the "visit" were:

- Participatory governance of cultural heritage
- The development of a multi-level partnership for the Rediscovering the Antonine Wall project
- Access to cultural heritage and audience development
- Managing community expectations and needs
- Urban regeneration and placemaking
- Culture for social inclusion
- Recovery and resumption – dealing with a global pandemic

Background of 'Rediscovering the Antonine Wall'

The Antonine Wall, a 60-km site, cuts across five councils and one city in central Scotland. The wall runs through many disadvantaged communities of Scotland. The key idea behind the project 'Rediscovering the Antonine Wall' was to use the wall as a catalyst for the social and economic development of the neighbouring communities. The challenge was how to foster participation amongst a diverse audience, and those less likely to engage with cultural heritage.

The project "Rediscovering the Antonine Wall" aims to bring the Scottish frontier of the Roman Empire back to life. The three-year, € 2.29 million project started as a partnership between five local authorities (West Dunbartonshire, East Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire, Glasgow and Falkirk) and Historic Environment Scotland; the partnership came together for the World Heritage Site nomination. This nomination led to a five-year management plan and the consultations undertaken with the partners, stakeholders and communities identified the need for a more collaborative project, which took the shape of the Rediscovering the Antonine Wall project.

Main features of the project "Rediscovering Antonine Wall"

The purpose of the project "Rediscovering the Antonine Wall" is to raise awareness on the wall and to work with communities along its length to get them to rediscover their Roman heritage. It is all about regeneration and place-making as well as local communities' involvement and co-design approaches. Its main activities are based on two main strands: capital projects and revenue projects, both designed to make the Antonine Wall more visible and more relevant to local communities – a key challenge since the Antonine Wall is largely "invisible" and part of the landscape or hidden by the urban sprawl now.

All these projects are delivered in partnerships between the five local councils and Historic Environment Scotland, local associations and NGOs, local schools and universities, but also partners like Scottish Canals and Forestry and Land Scotland who own part of the land where the projects are set up.

The budget was used for projects (€1.4 million), volunteer work, community events, outreach and education work (€ 454,446) and staff and administration (€ 427,135). The main funding sources are:

- 46 % by the National Lottery Heritage Fund
- 25 % by the five Local authorities and Historic Environment Scotland
- 22 % by the EU LEADER & LEADER Cooperation Fund
- 7 % by private investors and sponsors, notably Falkirk Environment Trust, WREN and Barnardos.

For an introduction to the Antonine Wall project, please watch this video or check the Antonine Wall YouTube channel.

Main take aways of "Rediscovering the Antonine Wall" online peer-learning visit

The success of this cultural heritage project relies on **navigating complex political and administrative landscapes**. As such you should:

- Ensure political and administrative support for your projects, involve politicians from the very beginning. For this you need the support of the upper decision-making level: mayor and head of departments.
- Have a steering group with decision-making power to ensure adhesion to the project and have a coordination group to coordinate single projects for more efficiency.

Community engagement is a cornerstone of "Rediscovering Antonine Wall's". A few core principles can help other projects in delivering such approaches:
- Institutionalise community engagement and ensure it is nested within an organisation with adequate staff and budget.
- Train staff to become competent community organisers. Work with external experts wherever needed. It is important to acknowledge where you might need additional skills or simply a bird's eye perspective.
- Know about the communities you want to engage with, take your time approaching them and ensure ownership of the projects by the communities – it is all about doing "with them".
- Make the participation rewarding and fun – people who get involved should want to get involved again.

The articulation between **online and offline engagement** needs to be balanced to make the most of existing tools and approaches:
- The digitalisation of activities has enabled cultural heritage sites to maintain contacts and connect with new audiences. Consider having blended approaches of online and offline communication and participation.
- Make sure you integrate existing audiences and new audiences – develop strategies and solutions to make sure there is no "replacement" of audiences and local communities.

ANALYSIS

Documentation

- Powerpoint presentations
- Overview of the Antonine Wall
- Engaging communities
- Regeneration and place-making
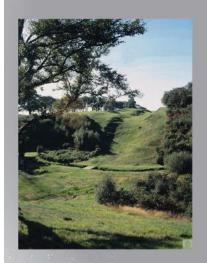- Building local partnerships for participatory governance

Pre Pandemic activities

Outreach activities

Community projects meetings

Conferences

Volunteering programme

FRE: Antonine Wall

Engaging communities in the rediscovery of the Antonine Wall

Involving community groups living along the Antonine Wall has been a key feature in the project. The aim is to raise awareness of the Wall, its history and life back then.

To start to reach out to community groups in the five local council areas, project managers ran **community consultation events** in every council area, visited community centres and took part in external events (i.e. Christmas market). The objective was to inform about the project and how community groups could engage. They also met informally with community groups and spoke to local school children, for example about themes of new Roman playparks.

This was followed by more **in-depth consultations to generate a series of community project ideas** related to and along the Antonine Wall and to sharpen community project ideas. Project managers worked with community groups to help them turn their ideas into reality. For this the Rediscovering the Antonine Wall project supported each community project with advice and funding. Each project received up to 16.000 € from the National Lottery Heritage Fund.

As a result, **30 community projects were developed** in each of the five local council areas, making the invisible Roman heritage and their living culture in different places of the communities visible. Through the community involvement the project partners got new perspectives and unexpected ideas how to look and present the wall in terms of stories. The communities gained skills and confidence in delivering projects and received support from staff around areas such as procurement and financial management.

One community project was the "**Twenty First Century Legion of Volunteers**". This project brought together people who wanted to do guided tours about and along the Antonine Wall. It helped to develop knowledge about the Antonine Wall and to develop skills being a good tour guide. In the future, the trained people will be able to offer tours along the Antonine Wall not only to local inhabitants, but also to future tourists. These new guides become local ambassadors of the Antonine Wall in their communities.

Another project was about allowing older people and walking-impaired persons to discover the sites of the Antonine Wall. The organisation '**Cycling without age**' was supported to purchase one trishaw to cycle people to sites of the Antonine Wall. The project has now expanded as other communities developed an interest in using trishaws.

Besides community projects, Rediscovering the Antonine wall engaged inhabitants by running **local naming competition**, for example to give Roman names to sculptures installed along the wall.

In addition, **local illustrators were asked to create specific characters** based on the names that were found on the Wall. These illustrations were used for communication purposes: a broad range of stories with a historical background have been built around the characters making them appealing to different audience demographics.

Check our [video](#) about engagement with local community groups.

Findings and recommendations on engaging communities

➢ **Ensure political and administrative support.**
Community engagement needs resources: staff, time, budget. Support from the highest decision-makers (mayor and head of departments is key). Without them, the road will be rocky.

➢ **Institutionalise community engagement and train staff to become competent community organisers**
Community engagement is a permanent task and requires continuous contact persons. Therefore, it is important to "institutionalise" the task of community engagement in an organisation, with corresponding time and staff resources – and budget. Staff in charge might be lacking experience and know how in the beginning. Provide training, guidelines and exchange of experience on how to successfully involve communities in projects.

➢ **Know about the communities you want to engage with.**
To engage your communities, you need to know who you want to reach. Define which communities you want to involve and think about how to reach them.

➢ **Take your time to approach communities.**
Good cooperation needs a good foundation. Build trust before going into the full delivery stage of a project (in particular when local authorities are perceived in a negative way). Use liaisons and organisation that are already in touch with the community groups you want to engage. Visit communities where they live instead of "telling" them to come to you. Make them feel valued and respected.

➢ **Reach out to "all" communities.**
Not only the loudest is right and represents the opinion of all. Make sure that many communities are heard and that they can bring in their interests. Accept that not everyone can be pleased: different opinions are part of the game. Take a step back and make sure there are no "blind spots" (e.g. whole communities that are ignored because they are outside usual communication channels) and bring in new expertise/partners if needed. To reach out to harder to reach communities, get support from people and institution already in touch with them or that are professional in contacting such groups. Speak in their "language" and avoid technical talks.

➢ **Manage community expectations.**

Open calls and consultations work well as a way to remove "ownership landmines" (e.g. tensions from one particular group that feels it "owns" a heritage site). Timing is a key aspect of expectations management: enough of it should be dedicated to the consultations in order to make sure that there is a good understanding of the project. Wherever possible, embed co-design of projects at the earliest stage possible and take on board the needs expressed when it comes to planning the actual calls for projects or the funding pipeline.

➢ **Ensure ownership of the projects by communities.**
The aim is "engagement". Thus, support communities in planning and implementing their project ideas, but do not do the project for them – it is doing "with them".

➢ **Let the community link cultural heritage to their everyday life.**
For communities to participate enthusiastically, heritage must add value to "everyday life". Help them find bridges between past and contemporary times.

➢ **Make participation rewarding and fun.**
Participation is time-consuming for those involved. It should therefore rewarding and fun. Low-threshold activities work well (pop-up opportunities) and try to organise the participatory activities close to where the communities are (i.e. Christmas market or at a bus stop).

EU funding programmes promote stakeholder involvement, which is very positively seen by participants.

Community involvement during the pandemic

Projects led by the Antonine Wall team were based on face-to-face contacts, with many group sessions, workshops and other participatory activities, including:

- Outreach activities
- Community project meetings
- Conferences
- Volunteering programmes

When the first lockdown happened in March 2020, all activities were halted and rescheduled. Nonetheless, many new activities were set up and the slowdown of the day-to-day activities enabled the team to place additional efforts on projects and ideas which were not highly prioritised before.

Social media and online resources became the main tool to engage with different communities. A digital engagement strategy was set up, around some key highlights. The **main tools developed** in the lockdown context included:

- "Ask Marcus" (mascot of the Antonine Wall) sessions to share knowledge and information through fun posts.
- Naming competitions and polls on Facebook and Twitter to keep engaging communities around the development of the Antonine Wall project (e.g. The Silvanus statue).
- 15 weekly themes were planned for social media communication campaigns around the Antonine Wall. Mondays began with an introduction to a topic, Wednesdays highlighted a museum object or collection, and on the last day of each week, a video linked to the topic of the week was shown.

The [website](#) of the Antonine Wall got a lot more attraction and was more promoted. Many online resources were promoted both for [educational purposes](#) and for the general public keen to know more about the Wall (e.g. digital media objects, 3D models, maps and archive content).

Overall, the pandemic led to a vast boost in terms of social media audiences: for example, the Facebook page tripled its membership.

While the team succeeded in delivering digital engagement strategies, the COVID-19 pandemic had important impacts, including delays for many landmark projects (several play parks are not open yet) and lost relationships with several communities: digital engagement does not reach the same target groups, particularly those in deprived communities with no technology access, and the level and quality of exchanges with communities is not the same as by regular meetings. The different waves of the pandemic also made the whole planning of the Antonine Wall projects extremely tricky, as many landmark projects or important events were either delayed or cancelled. The whole digital engagement strategy was about keeping a link with the different communities involved, but the dynamics of working together towards delivering community projects does require some reignition once the sanitary situation allows it.

Findings and recommendations on community involvement during the pandemic

Lost audiences and revenues

COVID-19 had dramatic impacts in terms of revenue losses and lost audiences. This was shared by most participants, especially for organisations that heavily depended on events and ticketing revenues. The immediate shift towards non-physical interactions was also challenging in terms of reaching out to communities where no digital link was established.

This was particularly challenging for cities/organisations which had ongoing projects with key landmarks (e.g. opening of a new venue), and where all financial modelling and strategic planning was designed around such landmarks. Relief funding did help in some cases but was deemed insufficient by most participants.

The digitalisation of activities has enabled cultural heritage sites to maintain contacts and connect with new audiences.

The sudden stop of activities spurred rethinking and diversification across many organisations, turning to digital solutions to remain active. Overall, most participants noted that they can reach out to new audiences. However, not all communities they have been working with can be reached with digital communications. The assessment is mixed: some important successes, but also lost relationships. There are overlaps between digital and on-site engagement strategies, but also a clear need to relaunch many "activation" projects and events.

Coping with the pandemic also revealed several important considerations for future digital strategies. Developing new content (videos, podcast, 3D modelling) is interesting and lasts over time. However, it can be costly to produce and requires promotion over time.

Blended approaches of online and offline communication and participation.

New online communication forms and methods have been established and should continue after the pandemic. At the same time, meaningful "offline" activities need to be resumed to reach communities that are less reachable by online communication. This means that both offline and online activities should be continued in the future, which will require additional human and financial resources. One should focus on the online and offline methods that best reach the target groups or that allow to reach the widest possible range of communities.

New projects and solutions emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic.
The shift to online tools entailed new means of communication with people: almost more communication/outreach took place during the lockdown periods. The pandemic also led to find opportunities for projects left aside and to unbox ideas that did not necessarily have priority (e.g. deepen knowledge of cultural heritage sites, think of new tours and ways of demonstrating the value of cultural heritage).

Be aware of digital divide and digital fatigue.
Online communication allows to connect with new audience and to communicate in a different way. This opens new opportunities in community involvement, but not for all. To counteract the digital divide, try to ensure that household have sufficient access to digital devices i.e. by lending devices to them or equipping public facilities like schools, libraries, museums, etc. Try to offer training and introductory courses about the use of the digital media, online-conferences and other digital tools.

Be aware of the digital fatigue: some people are constantly in front of the screen and might not use digital opportunities and conferences.

Learning from the pandemic: embedding flexibility and resilience in project planning.
Managing uncertainty and planning during a pandemic requires new management models. Participants flagged the importance of investing in spaces where communities can meet safely and support exchanges, community development, and resilience building. Another idea included providing incentives to existing grant schemes: allocating additional budget for COVID-proof events (providing extra funding to cover the costs)?

Hire experts whenever needed and possible.
Not all people and project teams have all the needed skills and abilities together to perfectly develop and implement all the projects. Therefore, it is helpful to seek (expert) support when needed to bring (temporarily) skills and experience into the team to be able to plan and implement as professionally and innovatively the projects (i.e. for community involvement).

Do less to achieve more.
Sometimes you get lost in all the options and opportunities with the result you do not really advance with the overall project. Concentrate on projects you can advance and implement with the staff, time and financial resources available – and by this achieve a change and successes. Focus on essentials sub projects/activities to achieve the overall goals of your wider project.

Regenerating with communities

The Antonine Wall runs through poorer neighbourhoods in urban and rural areas. One important aim of the Antonine Wall project is to support the regeneration of these (and other) neighbourhoods. The Antonine Wall is a largely "invisible" cultural heritage site. **Featuring the Wall should play out for the neighbourhoods and their communities**. In this view, project managers **developed several landmark projects and Roman playgrounds** based on extensive community consultations processes, a key feature of the work towards urban and rural regeneration. The process lasted for about two years in most of the areas the Antonine Wall runs through.

The main **projects are tailored by community-building work**, involving families, children, but also schools and local economic development agencies. This has resulted in place and community-driven projects. The five playparks and the large sculptures offer regeneration and **place-making**.

For more information on regeneration and place-making, please watch this [video](#).

Findings and recommendations on regenerating with communities

> ➤ **Integrate existing audiences and new audiences – develop strategies and solutions to make sure there is no "replacement" of audiences and local communities.**

This also entails not going too far in terms of investment and revitalisation to avoid pricing out communities. There is a need to balance out revitalisation projects and encouraging economic development/commercial spaces versus what the communities value, the uniqueness of a place and its quality of life…

> ➤ **Managing conflicts and avoid "over tourism"**

Conflicts between communities and tourists may occur, especially in places with tourism. This requires rethinking behaviours as tourists and towards tourists. Developing projects where there is more shared value and understanding seems highly valuable: e.g. active mobility infrastructures which can also be used for green tourism, or community project where slow tourism can be leveraged as volunteering work.

Building local partnerships for the participatory governance of the Antonine Wall

In the project "Rediscovering the Antonine Wall", Heritage Environment Scotland (HES) built a **partnership with the five municipalities along the line of the Antonine Wall**. The aim has been the joint protection and promotion of the World heritage site and the support of neighbourhood regeneration along the Antonine Wall. HES and the five municipalities set up a steering group, meeting every quarter to discuss the progress of the project, planning issues and management topics. Members of the steering group are senior managers from planning and social divisions. The chair of the steering group changed between the partners. Planning officers meet in another coordination group to discuss solutions for the work on the ground.

All partners have their own aims and objectives, so it was important to **spread funding evenly across the local partners**. Concrete results of the partnership include five Roman themed playparks, replicas of distance stones, sculptures as landmarks and 30 community projects. Main funding sources have been the **EU LEADER programme, National Lottery Heritage Fund and funding coming from the five municipalities**.

In addition, the project works with other stakeholders such as Scottish Canals and Forestry and Land Scotland, which own parts of the land on which projects are being implemented. HES meets bilaterally with these organisations on a regular basis. Further to that the project organises annually conferences to meet community organisations.

One partnership was with the City of Glasgow College (stone masonry department), reaching out to younger people. Students carved two replicas of distance stones. In return the project bought tools

and equipment to donate to the College. Through this project the students had the chance to participate in a project they would normally not get the opportunity to do.

The project also organises a volunteer programme, in which volunteers do research, for example about traditional Roman recipes, or develop and lead tours along the length of the Antonine Wall.

At international level HES cooperates with German partners in a formal partnership of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site. In UK, they collaborate with the Hadrian's Wall.

For further information, see this video about building local partnerships along the Antonine Wall.

Findings and recommendations on local partnerships for participatory governance

➢ **Have a steering group with decision-making power.**
For an effective project delivery have a steering group which includes the most relevant stakeholders for implementation. It should meet at regular intervals to discuss and coordinate the project implementation, main problems, etc. This steering group should have decision-making power and control over budget. That is why senior management should be members of the steering group.

➢ **Have a coordination group to coordinate single projects.**
To coordinate the preparation and implementation of single projects within the partnership, technical staff should meet in a coordination group at regular intervals.

➢ **Work together with the "private sector" based on their needs and interests.**
In inclusive partnerships, private organisations, citizens' groups, NGOs, etc. can contribute to the successful implementation of projects. They often bring in new ideas and perspectives. Work with them based on their needs and interests. Support them linking their projects to your cultural heritage project (synergies).

➢ **Work with diverse communities through partnerships.**
Partnerships with universities and vocational centres proved very valuable. They provide spaces and opportunities for skills development with communities and audiences which the project team is not used to work with. Additional benefits and skills also stem from working together with specific organisations (e.g. social care organisations, local crafts).

➢ **Involve politicians from the very beginning.**
Engage politicians actively from the very beginning in the project to gain their support. At least inform them at regular basis about the project progress and activities. Gain single politicians as ambassadors of your cultural heritage project.

➢ **Balance needs and interest of partners.**
Working with many partners often means different needs and interest. Try to balance the needs to ensure every partner is benefitting from taking part in the overall project. Be open to adapt your projects so they provide benefits for the involved stakeholders.

➢ **Do not avoid conflicts.**

Collaborating also means dealing with conflicts. Use the exchange and coordination formats and informal meetings to discuss conflicts and look for solutions. Be transparent in your work.

> **Be aware: each "institution" has its own priorities and working rhythm.**

Each organisation has its own priorities and working speed. Be prepared that organisations work at different speeds – the same with decision-making and funding programmes. Plan sufficient time for coordination and decision-making to be able to work together and ensure there is a right match between the activities you plan and the funding you get.

> **Deliver projects that respond to local needs and interests; and COMMUNICATE!**

Linking cultural heritage to local needs and to the work of other institutions and initiatives through partnerships strengthens its significance and function as vehicle of integration.

Main takeaways by the participants

During the last day, the participants had the opportunity to express their thoughts by answering 3 key questions: (1) what have you learnt this week? (2) which ideas did you bring home and want to apply (3) what did you like in this online peer-learning visit and what could be improved?

Those who shared the takeaways answered as follow:

Gina Kafedzhian, Deputy Director, Plovdiv 2019

"*Learning from the Antonine Wall experience has been very valuable because of the mix between having a UNESCO site, being able to foster local involvement while adopting a cross-border approach. The initiative has so many specifics that we will need some time to digest and decide what can really work in Bulgaria. Excellent organisation and inspiring team.*"

Pauline Chassaing, Head of International Relations, Institut National du Patrimoine

"*The Cultural Heritage in Action session was my first experience in terms of peer-learning. It was very motivating and perfectly organised. I will have a lot of things to share with my team, so I took some key words: work on real case studies, keep the trust and build on the relationship with the artists, heritage can help people to become confident. We really saw the impact and value of small-scale projects which are close to the people. The pandemic period helped us to use new tools, and new ways of learning together.*"

Margriet Leest, Municipal Councillor of Zwolle

"*In one week, I learned how to turn a monument into shared heritage: I also learned that you can find with the communities was it still to be found, such as a hidden meaning. I also appreciated how creative and educational one can be during the pandemic. I loved being international again. Many respect to the organisers, I learned a lot both as Municipal Councillor and as Project Manager.*"

Francesca Boldrighini, Italian Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Archeological Parc of the Colusseum, Archaeologist,

"*With this peer-learning visit, I felt as if I were in Scotland. I will wring back to Rome the work on engaging communities which in Italy is not so developed because we are very centralised. I was also impressed by the way the HES colleagues engaged with different partners and different county*

councils: impressive. This brings me back to Rome and how hard it is to work with communities. The organisers efforts to make the coffee breaks interactive is very much appreciated."

Leen Roels, My Mining Heritage
"*Although participants had different skills and projects, we shared similar experiences. This is particularly appreciated during this pandemic: it was great to be part of this community for one week as we have been missing this with the pandemic. I was very inspired by all the projects and examples given. Explanations were to the point and in detail. I will take "Cycling without age" with me to see if we can implement it also in our region. The week was very well organised and very clear instructions. Thank you for the efforts to animate the intermezzos between the sessions.*"

Joe Zahra, Senior Planning Officer, Planning Authority, Malta

"*Very interesting week because we had the opportunity to share our experiences, ideas, conflicts and resolutions. It is quite encouraging to know that everyone has different difficulties but tries to seek new solutions. I believe that we should focus more on public participation and engaging people and public authorities lack the skills. We should plan for the people and with the people. Very well organised!* "

Kate Chandler, Creative Engagement Lead for Heritage, Dublin City Council

"*The main takeaways I noted are: Being flexible about evaluation and being opening all the time towards new ways. Working in partnership and carefully building these relationships. There are a lot of case studies of co-creation and making things with communities that we will be able to replicate at Dublin. The peer-learning visit was organised extraordinarily well. Excellent time keeping, and content. The only thing that could be improved is by doing it offline. Let's keep in touch and definitely do more of these!* "

Conclusions

The success of the "Rediscovering the Antonine Wall" project relies on navigating complex political and administrative landscapes. For this they build up a partnership with the five municipalities along the line of the Antonine Wall. Community engagement has been a cornerstone of the good-practice case based on community consultation events and in-depth consultations to generate a series of community projects. Because of COVID-19, social media and online resources have become the main tool to engage with the different communities. The installation of several landmark projects and Roman playgrounds, based on extensive community consultations processes, made the invisible heritage visible. The Antonine Wall now plays again a role in the everyday life of the residents who live along the Wall.

LIST OF PROJECTS SHARED DURING THE ONLINE VISIT

Projects mentioned by participants

- Palmanova Fortress, UNESCO World Heritage:
  https://youtu.be/U4zSn9b7XaE; https://youtu.be/8S3_2HOjVrI

- Archaeological Park of the Colosseum, Rom:
  https://parcocolosseo.it/en/il-parco-fuori-dal-parco/;
  https://parcocolosseo.it/education/giochi-on-line/;
  https://parcocolosseo.it/education/giochi-on-line-detective-quiz-caesar-pursuit/

- Plovdiv, European Capital of Culture 2019: http://plovdiv2019.eu/bg;
  Tobacco factory project http://tobacco-city.plovdiv2019.eu/

- Traditional timber Maltese Balconies:
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JFbMIk2MA5c;
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uJAgHhXnrSo;
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qk39RICrqMM

- Museum of the Printing Arts Leipzig:
  https://www.druckkunst-museum.de/en/home.html;
  https://www.tag-der-druckkunst.de/veranstaltungen/liste;
  https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC-mp8N99s-GIduzYwR2ioOg

- Aquileia - The Talking Map of the Friuli Venezia Giulia Coast:
  https://www.radiomagica.org/smartradio/en/talking_maps/costafvg

- Fair Museum Jobs - Highlighting good and bad practice: https://fairmuseumjobs.org

- Heritage in schools: https://www.heritageinschools.ie

- 14 Henrietta Street - Your Tenement Memories:
  https://14henriettastreet.ie/about/get-involved/

- Irish Seed Savers - Heritage apple tree conservation:
  https://irishseedsavers.ie/apple-tree-conservation/;
  https://www.youtube.com/user/IrishSeedSaversAssoc/videos;
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HyR02ZcOpWw;
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wZiQKUgGrN4&t=5s

- Mining Heritage: http://www.miningheritage.org/;
  http://www.miningheritage-euregio.eu/en/map/;
  https://www.erih.net/i-want-to-go-there/site/beringen-mine-
  museum?tx_erihsites_erihmap%5BgetVars%5D%5Bcountry%5D=6&cHash=a6c1d4dd0e919760
  b840f53dbb2a7408

- Remembrance cakes – City of Genk: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBsBHZclN5s

- Markus kitchen cookie: Saturnalia cookies: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fJQP2dVMsUc;
  Mustacei cookies: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XhtQ7mXKwTU

Cultural heritage documents mentioned during the visit

- Cultural Heritage and the European Green Deal:
  https://issuu.com/europanostra/docs/20210322-european_cultural_heritage_green_paper_fu

- Faro convention: https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/faro-convention

- ICOMOS People-Centred Approaches to Cultural Heritage:
  https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Secretariat/2021/OCDIRBA/Resolution_20GA19
  _Peolple_Centred_Approaches_to_Cultural_Heritage.pdf

- The importance of human rights in the heritage management" – Watch Conference:
  https://www.icomos.org/en/focus/our-common-dignity-initiative-rights-based-approachwatch-
  conference-the-importance-of-human-rights-in-the-heritage-management

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